

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING IN FACE OF STRONG RESISTANCE; FRANK FREEMAN LOCATED IN GERMAN PRISON BY RED CROSS

CLASS 1 OF BOARD NO. 5 EXHAUSTED BY CALL FOR 33 MEN TO GO ON SEPT. 5

Ten Less Than Number Necessary to Fill That Quota Remain on the Lists; Out of the 45 Men Who Registered on August 24 Not All Will be in Class 1.

FUTURE QUOTAS WILL COME FROM NEW DRAFT

When Local Board No. 5 sends forward its quota of men for September 5 to Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga., Class 1, including the twenty-ones of 1918, will have been exhausted. The quota for that date is 33. Ten less than that number remain on the list. Only 45 twenty-ones were registered on August 25 and not all this number will be available for Class 1. Future calls, therefore, must be made from the men of 18 to 45 who will register in September under the new man-power bill.

Twenty-eight men have been called for September 3 to go to Camp Forrest, Lytle, Ga. The following Thursday the 23 remaining in Class 1 will go to Camp Greenleaf. On Friday, September 6, 15 limited service men will be sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. The lists follow:

CAMP FORREST.

Bill Bakratsas, Blair.
Gust Athanas, Trafford.
Harry B. Brown, Confluence.
Harry Bryan Workman, Elkhartsville.
Reuel White, White.
Bryan Jennings Newcomer, Vanderbilt.
Amzi Hardy, Dunbar.
Michael Depaulis, Vanderbilt.
Nick Siders, Vanderbilt.
Joseph Vansil, Vanderbilt.
Charles Russell Hawk, Dunbar.
Michael McKinley Sanner, Normalville.
Edgar Harry Firestone, Connellsville, R. D. 3.
Ira Sylvester Burnworth, Ohioyle.
George Lovas, Vanderbilt.
Joe Dinatale, St. Louis, Mo.
John Francis Owad, Leisenring.
Bruce McClelland Hall, Ohioyle.
Thomas Marshall Shipley, Bidwell.
Wilbur Robert Sherrer, Leisenring.
Milton Snyder, Connellsville, R. D. 3.
Brown Hall, Ohioyle.
Virgil Dexter Conly, Cumberland, Md.
Harry Leonard Spaw, Farmington.
Lyman Richard Adams, Champion, R. D. 1.
Earl Burnworth, Confluence.
Francis Marion Cunningham, Ohioyle.
Lloyd Richter, Connellsville, R. D. 3.

CAMP GREENLEAF.

Ernest Ray Bowser, Guard, Md.
Charles William Britt, West Leisenring.
Adam Zudimsky, Trotter.
Sebastiano Persichette, Baggageley.
Alva Ritenour, Indian Head.
Lazo K. Rutcha, Vanderbilt.
Paul L. Stull, Mill Run.
Carlton B. Wise, Chalk Hill.
Jesse Bryner, Ohioyle.
John Michael Baran, Adelaide.
Jess Willis Piper, Dunbar.
James Perrin Barger, Turtle Creek.
John Arthur Thrasher, Indian Creek.
Elmer Nicholson, Normalville, R. D. 84.
Samuel Henry Glisan, Markleysburg.
Ira Allison Lowry, Dunbar, R. D. 2.
James Russell Cam, Chalk Hill.
Albert Henry Schmidtke, Connellsville.
Amadio Lelu, Dunbar.
Henry Sanner, White.
Ralph Bryan Raymond, Chalk Hill.
John Kelly, Leisenring.
John Sankey, Jr., Leisenring.

CAMP SHERMAN.

Angelo Alesantrino, Dunbar.
Andrew Egnot, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
Dorsey Ray Haines, Clifton Mills, W. Va.
John William Marker, Rodney.
Alefteros Komens, Dawson.
Anapo Teolfoh, Scottdale.
Scott Colbert, Vanderbilt.
William Clyde Martin, Dunbar.
John J. Harper, Dunbar.
Salvatore Coco, Dickerson Run.
Lewis Jerome Hartzell, Dunbar.
Sterling Gault Valentine, Oxford, N. J.
Frederick Pinkney Dunbar, R. D. 1.
Arnold W. Shaw, Ohioyle.
Leslie Ray Workman, Hopwood.

CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



In this, one of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry are shown some inhabitants of the town who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.

LETTER COMES TO PARENTS OF MISSING BOY

Frank Freeman, a member of the 110th Regiment Medical Detachment who was officially reported missing in action on July 16 has been located at a German prison camp in Langensalza, Germany, by the Red Cross.

A letter from that organization was received this morning by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Freeman of the West Side parents of the boy.

Word was received this afternoon by Mrs. Flora E. Beatty of Farmington from both the War Department and the American Red Cross that her son, Frank Beatty, also a member of the 110th Medical Detachment was held a prisoner at the German camp at Langensalza.

AN APPEAL BOARD

Is Established to Consider Complaints of Aggrieved Retail Coal Dealers.

The United States Fuel Administration has issued an order establishing an appeal board and fixing rules of procedure for appeal from the orders and ruling of state fuel administrators.

The order provides that all retail prices and retail gross margins that have been or may hereafter be established by any local committee with the approval of the state fuel administrator are to be adopted and filed by the United States Fuel Administrator as the retail prices or margins for the sale of coal in the particular locality to which they apply subject to modification by the United States Fuel Administrator.

When retail dealers feel themselves aggrieved by any final order of the state administration establishing gross margins or prices thus fixed they have the right of appeal to the United States Fuel Administrator provided all facts and data concerning such prices compared of shall have been submitted to the state administrator having jurisdiction.

GET DISABLED PLANES

One French and One German Machine Will be on Exhibition Here.

Arrangements have been completed by the Connellsville Garage company with the Peerless Motor Car company of Pittsburgh for the use of two airplanes, one French and one German that were disabled on the western front in Europe during the week of the Red Cross street fair.

One of the machines is a Mercedes a German machine shot down by the French back of their own lines. The other is a Renault a French type disabled by the Germans but which ended back of the Allied lines. The machines were secured by the Peerless company and have been on exhibition in various parts of the country. They will be one of the features of the Red Cross fair.

The committeemen of the committee on arrangements will hold a meeting tonight at the Maccabee hall at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be the last held in connection with the fair.

CONTINUED DECREASE IN PRODUCTION OF COAL; BELOW 12,000,000 TONS

Will Require Weekly Output of 11,250,000 Tons to Make Up Season's Deficit; Anthracite Fall Off.

The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey shows a decrease in bituminous coal production which began after the record week of July 13 not only continued during the week of August 17 but the output during that week also fell below 12,000,000 net tons for the first time since June 22. Preliminary estimates place production including lignite and coal coked during the current week at 11,910,000 net tons a decrease compared with the week of August 10 of 37,600 net tons or approximately 3 per cent but an increase over the corresponding week of 1917 of 1,097,000 net tons or 15.4 per cent. Production decreased during the balance of the summer weeks to make up past deficit now amount to 31,270,000 net tons. 24,530 net tons or approximately 21 per cent in excess of the average weekly production during the coal year to date.

The average production per working day is estimated at 1,185,000 net tons a decrease compared with the average daily summer requirements of 12,000,000 net tons or 10 per cent but 26,000 net tons or 15.4 per cent in excess of the average daily production during the week of August 17, 1917.

Production of anthracite in the United States during the week of August 17 is estimated at 1,924,300 tons a decrease compared with the week preceding of 1,271,100 tons or 62 per cent and a decrease compared with the output week of last year of 63,800 net tons or 3 per cent. Shipments originating on 12,500 coal-carrying roads totaled 1,982,200 carloads and anthracite shipments total of 36,807 carloads originating on 9 anthracite carrying roads.

Carloads of bituminous coal shipped from producing districts during the week totaled 176,008 for the week ending August 17. The total number of carloads shipped from producing districts for the coal year to date is 6,449,241. During the same period last year a total of 5,993,293 carloads had been shipped.

Shipments decreased during the week from all districts with the exception of Western Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky, Alabama, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. Material decrease occurred in Central Pennsylvania from which districts shipments declined 2,300 carloads or 57 per cent.

Weather Forecast

Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight slightly cooler Sunday partly cloudy is the noon weather forecast for Western Pennsylvania.

Temperature Record

	1918	1917
Maximum	80	80
Minimum	65	63
Mean	73	71

The Yough river rose during the night from 1 foot to 1.50 feet.

STORM CUTS OUT ELECTRIC POWER; LINEMAN IS HURT

A large part of the downtown section was without light and power today as a result of the storm last night. The power lines were cut in several places. One of the linemen who was working on the lines was hurt by a falling wire. He is now in the hospital.

NINE MEN LEAVE

Limited Service Drafted to Camp Forrest, N. C.

Nine limited service men from local boards Nos. 1 and 2 left this morning at 11 o'clock on train No. 13 for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Camp Greene, Ga. to N. C.

The men who left last night are:

Lester F. Cawood, Connellsville.
Loris Levinson, Connellsville.
Oscar Robert Lawson, Connellsville.
Anthony J. Skota, Connellsville.
Omega George French, Vanderbilt.
Fred John Roberts, Ohioyle.
John Vesco, Dunbar.
Thomas Henry Kelly, Dunbar.

Brookman Memorial Tomorrow. SCOTTDAL. Aug 31.—Members of the fire department are to meet in citizen clothes at the borough building tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock to attend the memorial services in the Lutheran church for Fred Brookman, member of Company F, 110th Infantry who was killed in action in France.

No Labor Day Observance. The city will be no observance in Connellsville on Labor Day. Many plans that had been discussed by the Connellsville Trades & Labor Council were called off on account of the war conditions and the urgent need to have the men return to work.

Excursion to Ashabula. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad company will run an excursion to Ashabula Ohio Monday Labor Day. The train will leave the station on the West Side at 6:30 o'clock.

Kloter Re-elected. At the meeting of the Republican county committee in Uniontown this afternoon Mar. A. Kloter was unanimously re-elected county chairman.

Fractures Hip in Fall. Mrs. Anne K. Cecil, the mother of J. M. Cecil of this city, fell and badly fractured her hip. Mrs. Cecil is 80 years old.

The Grim Reaper

JOHN F. DAVIN. John F. Davin, 79 years old of Brookvale died at 1 o'clock this morning. The funeral will be Monday at 9 o'clock from the Immaculate Conception church.

RECENT ALLIED SUCCESSES ARE MARKED BY CAPTURE OF STRATEGICAL HUN POSITIONS

German Occupation of Valuable Defense Positions is Menaced; Capture of Canal du Nord by the French May Force a Retirement to a New Line Running From Ham to Berlandcourt.

AMERICAN FRONT VAST PANORAMA OF FIRE

In the face of stronger resistance than has been encountered for several days the Allied forces have advanced their lines at various points along the battle front in France. The capture of important strategical positions, rather than large territorial gains, marked the more recent successes, further menacing German occupation of positions of defensive value.

The capture of Mont St. Simon and the crossing of the Canal du Nord by the French is expected to force the Germans to retire to a new line running from Ham to Berlandcourt the only tenable position before the old Hundenburg line is reached. The Canal du Nord was crossed in two places by the French who now threaten the western angle of the Aisne salient. French and American forces under General Mangin met with bitter resistance in their advance on the plateau north of Soissons.

Between the Ailette and the Coucy-Chaury road French occupied Champs, Prast Vilette and Daast woods. Significance is attached to the capture of a strong foothold on the north bank of the Ailette by General Mangin because of its importance to further movements.

GERMANS OFFER RESISTANCE.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug 31.—Between the Ailette and the Aisne and far to the southeastward along the line of the Vesle the battlefield is one vast panorama of fire. Here the Germans are offering the most desperate resistance since the issue in this sector has a graver strategic bearing than anywhere else along the whole front.

With General Mangin's men already across the Ailette on either side of the village of Champs the enemy's hold on Coucy-le-Chateau is threatened. Coucy-le-Chateau is highly important to the Germans as a distributing center of troops falling back from Novion at a those fighting stoutly on the left bank of the Ailette.

From the crest of the plateau north of Soissons snail's can be seen bursting like snail against the German lines. American troops in the center are still fighting to clear the difficult entanglement of ravines before them. There has been no close fighting in these valleys as yet.

BRITISH CAPTURE MONT KEMMEL.

LONDON, Aug 31.—The British have captured a strong point known as the St. Servus farm and the village Eterien north of the Aisne-Cambray road and southeast of Aisne.

French troops made a small advance on the Ailette river and in that neighborhood occupying the southern outskirts of the woods 500 yards southwest of Coucy-le-Chateau.

Mont Kemmel the famous stronghold southwest of Ypres was the scene of terrific fighting during the German offensive in Flanders late in April. It has been captured by the British. Mont St. Quentin a mile and a half north of Peronne, also has been taken by Field Marshal Haig's forces.

In the Lys salient the British hold La Couture and Lestrem and are west of Douhem and Noodeboom.

Field Marshal Haig's forces also have progressed a mile and a half east of Bailloul. British troops have taken Mont Be Lille and Kemmel Hill.

SEPTEMBER 12 REGISTRATION DAY FOR MEN 18 TO 45 YEARS

WASHINGTON, Aug 31.—President Wilson today set Thursday September 12, as the date for registration of men 18 to 45 years of age.

Power Off Because of Storm; Courier Linotypes Are Still

Lack of electric power with which to operate its linotypes is responsible for the abbreviated edition of The Courier this afternoon. The storm last night put out the circuits of the West Penn Power Company supplying The Courier machines and at a late hour this afternoon the trouble had not been located. The Courier is indebted to The Daily News and the Pryce Printing Company for making it possible to issue.

SOCIAL PERSONAL

Following are committees named to take charge of the "Camouflage Booth" at the Red Cross fair to be located at Meadow Lane and in charge of Mrs. A. A. Straub: Trenches—Mrs. L. E. McCormack, chairman, Mrs. Gertrude McKee, Mrs. Joseph McConnell, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Mary Wishart, Mrs. J. Goldsmith, Mrs. J. B. Stader; Misses Genevieve Boisson, Gertrude Reid, Rebecca Sauter, Anne Connelly and Anna Soisson. Hindenburg line—Mrs. James Rappaport, chairman; Mrs. Edna Brendel, Mrs. C. S. Horner, Mrs. Paul B. Dick, Mrs. W. F. Soisson, Mrs. T. B. Donnelly, Mrs. R. L. Warner; Miss Sarah Seaton and Miss Sauter. Run the Hum—Mrs. H. M. Droughton, chairman; Miss Margaret Jean Berg, Miss Mary Gans, Miss Mary Armstrong, Mrs. Margaret Whitman, Mrs. George S. Connell, Miss Sherrick and Mrs. J. B. Brown. Auction Block—Miss Naomi Rosenblum, chairman; Mrs. J. L. Gans, Mrs. Charles Davidson, Mrs. McCalland, Mrs. Olive Boyer, Miss Margaret Lowrey, Mrs. A. C. Stuckel, Mrs. Fosselman, Mrs. Earl C. Moore, Mrs. Clara Dixon and Mrs. Elizabeth Brashear. Copey Fortunes—Miss Ruby Dull, chairman; Miss Margaret Dull, Miss Elizabeth Patterson and Mrs. Markell.

A triple celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Captain E. E. Dunn, Henry Kurtz and C. H. Whiteley, members of the William F. Kurtz Post, No. 104, G. A. R., by agreement, was held in the Odd Fellows' Temple yesterday afternoon. Captain Dunn was 78 years old, Mr. Kurtz 77, and Mr. Whiteley 74.

Twenty-three members of the Post and several guests were present. After singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," a prayer was offered by Rev. G. L. C. Richardson. J. G. Hicks gave a vocal selection. All comrades extended congratulations to the honor guests who replied with short addresses.

Rev. Richardson sang "Keep on the Sunny Side of Life." Comrade Hiram Richter sang a solo, "The Brave Boys Come to Their Country's Call." Rev. J. S. Showers gave an interesting talk on the Civil War. At the close of the program the veterans went to the West Penn tea room where they were served with an excellent dinner.

Shady Grove park will remain open one additional day this season and close Tuesday night instead of Labor Day. The reason for this announcement is that arrangements were made yesterday by long distance telephone to bring the famous Hall orchestra—band to the park on Tuesday evening when this creek musical organization will furnish the musical program for a special patriotic dance. This is being held by a Uniontown committee of which O'Neill Kennedy is chairman and is expected to be a large affair. The hours will be from 8.30 to 2 and special street cars will run to Connelville and Uniontown after the dance. The Hall orchestra is of equal class with the Wright orchestra that was heard last summer at the local Red Cross dance at the park. Tickets are one dollar each and will be on sale at the park.

The meeting of the Woman's Guild of the Trinity Episcopal church, which was to have been held Wednesday, September 4, has been advanced to Tuesday, September 3 on account of the rehearsal of the war pageant that night.

The regular meeting of the I. E. N. class of the Methodist Episcopal church which was to have been held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Manst in Crawford avenue, West Side, has been postponed to a later date on account of the Red Cross meeting.

Miss Mary Christine entertained the girls of the McCrory store and their friends last evening at her home at Redmore. The evening was spent with various games and music. Refreshments were served on the lawn which was illuminated with Japanese lanterns. A color scheme of red and white was carried out.

The Busy Twelve club will meet next Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. C. C. Baker in Ninth street, West Side.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. William Kaiser, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. William Kaiser, Sr., and Miss Freeda Kaiser of Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, spent Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker, Morrell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Vernon and son have returned from Mill Run after spending a 10-day vacation at that place.

The flowers which Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sellers donated to the Red Cross are on sale at Red Cross headquarters for \$1.00 per dozen or 50c per half dozen—Advt. 30-11.

Mrs. R. C. Dunn and guests, Mrs. William Duff and son, Sylvester, of Greensburg, spent yesterday with Mrs. William Murphy of Snook.

The best place to shop after all, Brownell Shoe Company—Advt.

Mrs. Harriet Sparin, Mrs. L. V. Evans and Miss Lucile Evans returned to their home at Waverlyville, N. Y., after a visit with Mrs. J. E. Sims here.

Mrs. Irene Hopkins left for a week's stay in Pittsburgh this morning.

Mrs. J. J. Trapper is spending the day in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. W. E. Coughenour and daughter Helen, Mrs. John Lehigh and son, Charles, are visiting relative in Buffalo, N.Y.

A Mr. McKenney has returned home after a visit to Cumberland

land and Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. C. B. Williams and two children are visiting in Pittsburgh.

Are you an Ace?—Adv.

Mrs. L. S. Hankinson left for a visit to Columbus, Ohio, this morning.

Mrs. W. H. Schlick went to Harrisburg this morning.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, of East Cedar avenue, left for an indefinite stay at Louisville, Ky.

Harry Bieher, druggist at Hetzel's drug store, and Mrs. Licher, left for Darlington, Beaver county, this morning.

RETAIL MERCHANTS

ASKED TO HELP THEIR CUSTOMERS SAVE FOOD

Responsibility Is Heavier Now Than Ever Before; Production for the Year Is at an End.

E. E. Arnold of Fairwoods, chairman of the food division of the Fayette county branch of the Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, is directing the attention of retail merchants, particularly those handling foodstuffs, to a circular recently issued by the Food Administration, which says:

"In many ways the responsibility to save food is heavier now than ever before. With the enormous crops of this year in sight the natural tendency of the people will be to relax their vigilance for conservation. You can be of tremendous help in preventing this relaxation. Tell your customers that, far from being at the end of one crisis, we are now for the first time in a position really to begin to fight."

"Tell your customers that this crop does not belong to us. It belongs to the civilized world. The Allied nations of Europe have been struggling for months on rations little more than sufficient to maintain life. They must be our first consideration. Their ration must be put back to normal. We must also build up a reserve in this country as insurance against a possible shortage next year. We must not be spenders when so much depends upon food thrift. Remember America is the last food resource. There is no one to come to our rescue if we fail."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

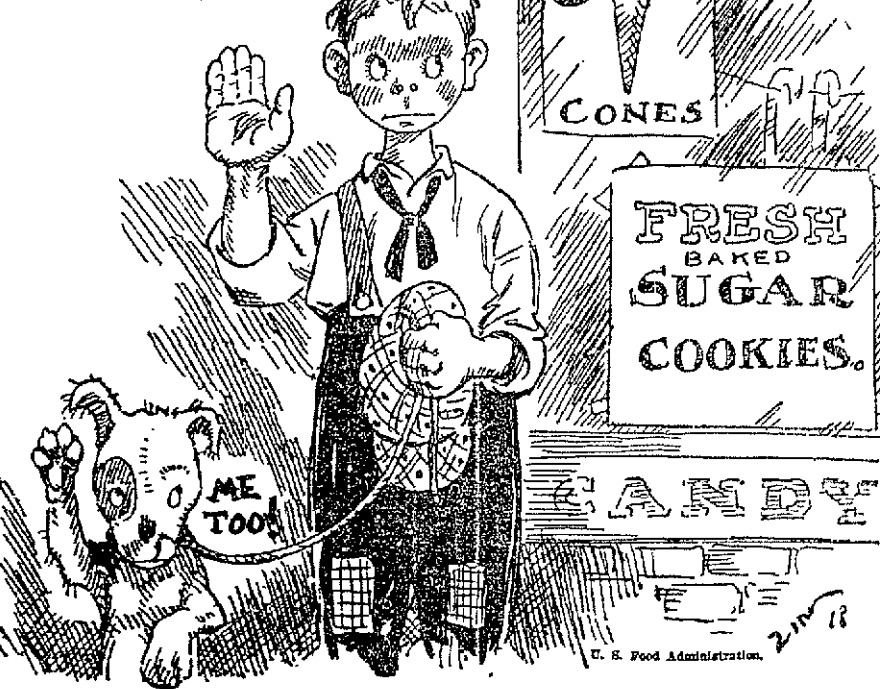
"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

"To conserve all we can is our first obligation, but we must not stop there. We must also contribute. Our women must can the fruit and vegetables and not allow anything to waste. Food is more precious than money, and our government must not be deprived of the use of any of its possible resources."

"We have sent our boys to war. We all want them to come back soon. They must be well fed to fight well, and the better they fight the greater the percentage that will return, and the sooner they will come."

I SOLEMNLY SWARE THAT I WONT EAT NO MORE ICE CREAM WHAT'S MAID WITH SUGER NOR NO MORE CANDY WHAT'S MAID WITH SUGER. HONEST AM TROO-CROSS MY HART. AMEN!



AN HEROIC SACRIFICE

WAR NEWS

By Associated Press.

Moving forward with sustained power British armies east and southeast of Arras appeared to have crashed clear through the Hindenburg line. Dispatches received today seemed to indicate that now they have begun to roll up the German forces on the front to which the enemy is retreating along the whole Picardy front.

Bullecourt, which was on the Hindenburg line, was taken this morning. Hendecourt-lez-Capucourt, to the northeast of Bullecourt, has also fallen before Field Marshal Haig's men. South of Hendecourt and slightly to the east, Rencourt has been captured by the advancing British. East of Arras, astride the Scarpe, further gains are reported.

The Droocourt Quent switch line now is within striking distance.

Farther south the British have taken the village of Combles where there was terrific fighting during the German retirement a year ago last March.

West of Peronne the British have captured the town of Clercy and they also have crossed the Somme south of Peronne.

Along the line farther south which is held by the British the night passed without change.

BRITISH AIR WITH A MILE OF PERONNE

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, (noon)—Blanches, on the south bank of the Somme and about a mile from Peronne, has been captured by Field Marshal Haig.

British troops have entered Les Bennes and patrols have passed through Morval to the southeast.

British troops this morning pushed forward in an easterly direction from Bapaume.

The British have made further advances to the north of Lens. At one place they pushed forward for a distance of a thousand yards.

COMBLES FALLS TO BRITISH ADVANCE

LONDON, Aug. 30—British troops have captured Combles between Bapaume and the river Somme. It was officially announced today by the British war office.

Advance British troops have crossed the Somme river south and west of Peronne.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadian attacked the German line and made favorable progress.

East of Senoe, the forces of Field Marshal Haig made progress, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-lez-Capucourt.

The British also captured Clercy-sur-Somme on the Somme river between Combles and Peronne.

LOCAL WAR NEWS

CORPORAL DUNN IN TRAINING CAMP

Corporal Robert Dunn of Company I, 319th Infantry, has been ordered from the trenches on the Flanders front to a school near Paris for training officers. Whether this is preparation for a commission or for furthering his work as a non-com is not known here. Several other 319th boys have been reported assigned to this camp.

LINDSAY McFARLAND SAFE OVER THERE

Word has been received from Lindsay McFarland, a member of the 2nd Battalion, Company D, 604th Engineers, that he has arrived safely in Europe. He acted about three weeks ago after undergoing a four month period of training in Washington and New York.

JOHN EDMETT STILLWAGON COMING ON FULLCLOUGH

John Edmott Stillwagon, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stillwagon of Edna street, will be home next week

from Fort Lyons, Col., where he has been undergoing treatment at a naval hospital. It is expected that during his stay here he will be honorably discharged from the naval service because of physical disability. John Edmott was serving on the battleship South Carolina when taken ill several months ago.

GREENSBURG BOY KILLED

Member of 338th Infantry Dies in Action.

Jacob Q. Truxal, Jr., son of Squire and Mrs. Jacob Truxal at Greensburg, and a member of Company I, 324th Infantry, was reported as killed in action, by the War Department last night.

He was among the first draftsmen from Westmoreland county to enter training, going to Camp Lee on September 6, 1917. He has been in France since May 28, and had seen active service since.

KAISER CONTRIBUTES \$6.36

German Baby Killer Gets "All Shot Up" Money for Red Cross.

Five boys, William Young, Wilson McClaren, Robert and Harry Schenck of the South Side, and Clara Taylor of Newark, O., have donated \$6.36 to the Red Cross, which they raised through a "shoot the kaiser" stunt.

The boys erected a target with the face of the kaiser painted on it, on the lawn of the Young home and charged a price for a shot at the German madman.

The Grim Reaper

MISS RHODA HANKINS, Miss Rhoda Hankins of North Union township, died Thursday evening at the Mercer sanitarium at Mercer, from paralysis.

Labor Day Excursion

ASHTABULA, OHIO
Special Train Leaves Connelville 6.30 a. m.—Fare \$2.25 Round Trip.

P. & L. E. R. R.

REV. S. STRAUSS HAS ACCEPTED A CALL TO ALTOONA SYNAGOGUE

Rabbi of Connelville Jewish Synagogue Quits Local Field After Seven Years' Service.

After seven years as rabbi of the synagogue of Bnai Israel, Connelville, Rev. S. Strauss has accepted a call by the Jewish people at Altoona. Rev. Strauss left yesterday afternoon for his new field of work, accompanied by his family.

At Altoona Rev. Strauss will have charge of two synagogues with a membership of 500 families, or close to 3,000 people. He will have two assistants. The income the rabbi will receive makes the field an inviting one. It amounts to approximately \$5,000 annually.

Prior to his departure, Rev. Strauss was presented with a Liberty Bond by a committee of the congregation. The presentation took place at an informal gathering at the hall of the Bnai Brith on Wednesday evening. L. Horowitz acted as spokesman for the committee and Rev. Strauss responded. Others present were Alfred J. Kobacker, Max Levine, Jacob Grodzin, Jacob Rosenblum, William Chelun, H. Goldstone, Samuel Oppenheimer, Abe Daniels, A. M. Silverman and Julius Elkes. Brief speeches were made by several of those assembled.

It is with regret that the Connelville congregation agreed to the severance of the relations. Rev. Strauss is regarded as one of the ablest rabbis in this part of the state. No plans have yet been made to secure a successor. Owing to war conditions it may be difficult to fill the vacancy.

BAN ON SUNDAY USE OF AUTOS APPLIES ONLY TO PLEASURE

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The ban on the use of gasoline on Sunday for motor vehicles and boats will apply only to pleasure riding, Fuel Administrator Gufield announced today. He said reasonable use of gasoline driven vehicles for necessary purposes was not intended to be prohibited.

ITALIAN OFFICER COMING

Captain del Lungo to Urge Conservation of Fuel.

Captain Giovanni del Lungo, a member of the Italian high command at Washington, who is speaking under the auspices of the Fuel Administration, will be in Connelville Monday evening under the two judges of the Sons of Italy.

Captain del Lungo will deliver an address here. The place will be made known tomorrow.

People Called Off

The Uniontown Trades and Labor council last night cancelled its picnic for Sunday because of the Fuel Administration's request that automobile pleasure trips on Sunday be discontinued.

Daughter Born

A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Alva Morrison of Ninth street, Greensburg. Mr. Morrison is a conductor on the Vanderbilt line of the West Penn.

Lightning Burns Barn

The barn on the farm of John Stewart near Grindstone was burned to the ground Wednesday night by lightning. The livestock was rescued.

First Babe a Daughter

A daughter weighing seven and one-half pounds was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cochran of Green street. It is their first babe.

THE E. DUNN STORE

The HOME of QUALITY and SERVICE
129 to 133 N PITTSBURG ST. CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
CONNELLSVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Why Wait and Pay High Prices—Buy Now and Save

Never has there been so much early buying of Fall garments by reason of the extraordinary market conditions which will make for much higher prices later on. We couldn't buy these Suits, Coats and Dresses at the price we paid for them months ago and if you delay you will pay more later on.

Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits

In a wonderful collection offered at big saving over prices that will prevail later.

\$19.75 up to \$75.00

At the above prices and many between these prices are shown fine tailored and semi-fancy Fall Suits which are worthy of your immediate inspection. An excellent range of correct autumn styles in women's and misses' and stout—suits are featured at the above prices. Come and see the Suits.

New Fall Dresses

That will win your admiration. Especially so those we are now featuring. Beautiful new Dresses of Charmeuse, Satin, Jersey Serge and Satin combinations, navy and new blues are featured in the most charming styles. Loose panels weighted with fringe, beaded and embroidered and Mandarin models at \$25.00 up to \$55.00.

Women's and Misses' New Fall Coats

In a wide variety of models and fabrics, depicting fashion's latest decrees

\$19.75 up to \$75.00

If you intend buying a Cloth Coat do so tomorrow at these moderate prices. We have assembled a splendid collection of Coats for all occasions. Any color you want in authentic styles, featuring stunning models, beautifully lined, plain or fur trimmed

COUPON

The Book of a Thousand Songs

Distributed by the

The Daily Courier

3 COUPONS AND 98c SECURES THE BOOK

PRESENT OR MAIL this paper 3 coupons like this with price. MAIL ORDERS add for postage with in 300 miles, 10c; 600 miles, 15c; greater distance ask postmaster rate for 3 lbs.

Greatest Song Book Ever Made

The colossal task, never before attempted, of placing under one cover more than a thousand of the world's most popular standard songs, old and new, has been accomplished. In this great collection every music lover will find hundreds of songs, all set to music, in a personal appeal. Beautifully bound in durable cloth. Size 7 1/2 x 10 inches. PRICE LESS THAN ONE TENTH OF A CENT APiece

Send Whitman's to Your Friends in the Service

Nothing is more appreciated by an Army or Navy man than a box of candy. There isn't any better than Whitman's, so why not include some in the next box you send to training camp or overseas?

We Have It In All Size Packages.

Collins' Drug Store

South Pittsburg Street.

Neglecting the Eyes

Is worse than neglecting almost anything else in the world. Your eyes have much to do with your bodily comfort, and they should get the consideration which their importance deserves. Anyone who suffers from any obscure, or to him, unexplainable pains or aches, should blame his eyes, at least until he finds out otherwise. Our service will put you right in this respect.

I. W. Myers, Opt. D.

Optometrist and Optician, Woolworth Bldg., Upstairs. Our Specialty—Comfortable Vision.

Want Ads. 1c a Word.

Manhattan Cafe

FAMILY RESTAURANT

EVERYTHING COOKED LIKE AT HOME. Strictly Fresh, Clean and Pure. ASK FOR OUR SPECIAL CLUB BREAKFAST AND SUNDAY DINNER. "Our Pastries Are Delicious Because They Are Homemade." NEXT DOOR TO WEST PENN WAITING ROOM.

ASTHMADOR

AVERTS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER

ASTHMA Begins Treatment NOW All Druggists Guarantee

RED CROSS STREET FAIR

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Thursday, Friday Evenings, Saturday Afternoon and Evening, September 5, 6 and 7

50 Amusing and Marvelous Attractions 50

High Class Musical and Vaudeville Shows

ESPECIALLY FEATURING—The Girls of the Allied Nations, Elegant Costumed and Produced in a Handsome and Specially Built Theatre. "The War Pageant or Democracy Triumphant." 300 Characters in Costumes of Our Allies.

"The Road to Berlin"

Containing 10 specially constructed amusements. Consisting of Mystifying Illusions, Monstrosities, Freaks, Etc.

"The Camouflage"

Occupying a whole street. Dozens of the most novel and laughable attractions ever staged upon the streets.

"The Baby Show"

An especially attractive feature, showing dozens of the prettiest and fattest babies. Handsome prizes will be awarded the winners.

Dawson, Musical and Vaudeville

Featuring the well known Rush Sisters, the Evans Twins, Miss Durbin and other Musical Artists.

"Bombing Berlin"

Where American skill may be shown in planting a fair shot on the capitol of Germany.

"Over the Top"

Get the sensation—you'll enjoy it once you get over. Something entirely new and novel.

"Soldier Boys on the Screen"

See the boys at the front and the boys in Camp shown on the screen. Views of Civil War days will also be shown.

Large Out Door Dancing Pavilion

The Best Music Obtainable Has Been Secured.

DOZENS OF FREE STREET ATTRACTIONS

"The Dago and His Trained Bears"—"the Organ Grinder and the Monk"—the biggest "Uncle Sam" you ever saw—a Special Police Force, every officer more than eight feet tall—two Rubes—and the funniest Coon the South ever produced.

SPECIAL—See Spidora, The Dancing Butterfly and the Talking Sphinx.

Refreshments of all kinds, Lunches, etc., will be served on the streets. Evening shows begin promptly at 6 o'clock. Saturday afternoon 1.30.

Don't Fail to see "Jim" Doyle's Educated Horse.

A MILLION WORKERS ARE NEEDED IN THE WAR SUPPLY PLANTS

New Draft Law Will Increase Shortage to a Tremendous Extent.

EARLY SOLUTION NEEDED

Can be Helped by Readjustments and Changes and Increased Drafts Upon Workers in the Non- and Lesser-Essential Industries and Trades.

One million unskilled workers are now needed in the war supply plants and industries of the country, it is announced by the Federal Employment Service and the Department of Labor. The new army draft expansion promises to increase this shortage to a tremendous extent, and create an acute crisis in the matter of supplying sufficient workmen for the essential war industries and occupations of the country, says the Daily Digest.

An appeal to the American men to volunteer for common labor in munitions plants and war supply factories, or any other industry where the shortage of labor threatens the prosecution of the war, on a maximum scale—and this, it is stated, includes the production of coal—without regard for their previous position, experience, or standing in the business world, is under consideration by the Federal Employment Service and other divisions of the federal government which are vitally concerned in the present situation.

An early solution of the present shortage is imperative, it is stated, for the reason that a corresponding shortage in skilled labor is beginning to manifest itself, and without a comprehensive and concrete program of action, which will have the cooperation and assistance of the American people, this feature of the problem may become more threatening than the existing shortage in unskilled labor. It is pointed out that readjustments and changes to meet a shortage in unskilled labor can be made far more easily than can changes that will overcome the shortage in mechanics, artisans, technically trained men and other forms of skilled labor.

Reports that have been received by the Federal Employment Service show that some units and sections of war munition plants and supply factories are already closing down because of the need for unskilled workers.

The first step toward meeting the situation will be that of increased drafts on the unskilled workers of non-essential factories. This plan of solution, as it has been practiced

since the inauguration of the scheme of priority distribution of labor, on August 1 has admittedly not achieved the results which were hoped for, and unless more radical and extensive steps are taken without delay, the whole plan is threatened with failure. The alternative, as far as can be seen, is the drafting of men for industrial work under a military draft law such as that which was placed before Congress to raise and lower the ages for military service. Adequate supplies for the new army are even threatened in the present situation.

It is admitted that men cannot under any circumstances be taken from the coal mines, or from the distribution of coal. The problem is to supply more men to this essential commodity which stands first on the list of war resources, and is the basis of transportation, munitions, shipping and war materials.

One of the problems which vitally concerns the coal producers of the country is that of holding their present supply of labor, and preventing its exodus, even in a partial way, to the war industries and factories which are suffering in the present unskilled labor shortage.

It is admitted further that men cannot be taken from the farms or from food production, or from railroad work, or from any industry which is engaged in turning out an essential war material for the American armies, or for the sustenance of the civilian population at home. The shortage must be covered by men from non-essential occupations, professions and trades.

The importation of labor from other countries has been considered, but for obvious reasons will not be pressed at this time. One of these reasons is the lack of ocean going shipping for bringing men from other countries.

Additional quotas of unskilled labor have been called for from each of the states, and totalling 876,150 men. Pennsylvania leads with a quota of 83,250.

In a formal statement in the matter, Nathan A. Smith, assistant director general of the Federal Employment Service, said:

"The figures now for the first time brought together show to what great extent a shortage of unskilled labor is imperiling the work of America's war industries. The seriousness of the situation can scarcely be exaggerated. Instance after instance is coming to our attention where the lack of unskilled labor threatens to cause some highly essential war project to close down.

"Though thousands of men have been moved by this service within the last three weeks, sometimes over great distances, we are confronted with the fact that available supplies of unemployed labor are practically depleted. Most of those who can now be found are of a restless, shifting type who will usually stay on the job only a little while, and are of slight value when there.

"As the Army increases, the situation will grow more grave. The fact

must be faced squarely and resolutely. There are plenty of men in the country to meet the present needs for unskilled labor, but they are now working at non-war work. The time has come when America must get fully on a war basis.

"If we are not to leave our armies to the lurch, for the lack of munitions and supplies, every able-bodied man in the country will soon have to find work in some essential industry. Patriotic employers in non-war industries should take immediate steps to reduce their forces of men to an absolute minimum.

"An aroused public sentiment, which will brand as a shaker any man who willfully refrains from working at some productive job up to the full extent of his capacity, will be more effective than any laws or regulations.

"What, perhaps, is most needed in our war industries is an infusion of men who will undertake to work as common laborers because of our country's need. Their presence will be an inspiration and example to those already at work and will go a long distance towards reducing the inefficiency and abnormal turnover of labor which exists at many important projects. Americans, like the English and French, must learn that 'common labor,' when performed for one's country in time of war, is worthy of any man, whatever his prior position or experience."

FURTHER CURTAILMENT IN OPERATION OF LESSER ESSENTIAL PLANTS PLAN

As a Means of Overcoming the Shortage of Workers in the War Supply Industries and Occupations.

Further curtailment of the operating time of non-essential and lesser essential factories and industries is under consideration by the War Industries Board, in conjunction with the Federal Employment Service and the Department of Labor, as a means of overcoming the estimated shortage of 1,000,000 unskilled workers in the war supply plants of the country. The shortage has been brought to the attention of the priority division of the War Industries Board by the officials of the Employment Service and the Department of Labor with the explanation that the only competent solution of the matter is in the reduction of the number of men employed in non-essential and lesser essential plants and factories.

While the Federal Employment Service has adhered to the principle of distributing unskilled workers largely on the volunteer principle, officials of the War Industries Board incline to the belief that only through closing down factories, through the withdrawal of supplies of raw materials, cars and coal can the matter be handled in a satisfactory way. The volunteer principle, it is pointed out, was abandoned some time ago in connection with the creation of an adequate army.

More and more the work of the

War Industries Board is tending toward essentially in industry—in the matter of allocating raw materials, coal, labor and railroad cars. Through the representatives of the Fuel Administration, War Labor Board and Railroad Administration on the priority committee of the War Industries Board, the channel is provided for controlling all of these factors. Thus, lesser essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the workers which are needed by the war supply plants.

The production of more steel, and its conversion into war materials, and a greater supply of coal for war purposes, is the pivot upon which the program of the War Industries Board is based. Standardization of essential commodities and articles for the civilian population is another means by which conservation of labor, as well as coal, steel and raw materials, is being sought. Thus, fashions in shoes will be limited to a few styles, and the manufacture of tools restricted to essentials.

The three general methods by which the War Industries Board purposes to overcome the labor shortage, as far as is possible, is by industrial curtailment, standardization of commodities and articles, and a more intensive control of the distribution of cars, coal and raw materials.

Imports of labor from other countries is expected to relieve in some small degree the shortage in some of the industries, but as a whole, this factor is a negligible one in solving the real problem. Laborers are already coming into the country from Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, and some points in South America, but in a relatively small number. Canada is attempting to solve its labor shortage through imports of Chinese laborers, but the exclusion act prevents their introduction into the United States.

The issuance of industrial curtailment orders for the purpose of saving coal will probably continue to come from the Federal Fuel Administration, but they will be sent out only on the approval of the priority division of the War Industries Board.

YOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance?

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

A Complete Stock of New Batteries on Hand at All Times.

A Minute on This Space May Mean Many Dollars to You Later.



These Three Things are Certain

First; that you must have a good battery if you expect good results.

Second; that you must provide the care and attention without which reliability and long battery life are impossible.

Third; that in the Willard Storage Battery you secure the

high quality which with proper battery attention gives you the maximum of battery life and service.

Remember that the Still Better Willard is the only battery with the "Bone Dry" principle that is your absolute assurance of getting a battery as new as the day it left the factory.

CARROLL BATTERY COMPANY

115 First Street, West Side

Connellsville, Pa.



Advertise your wants in The Daily Courier.

The Daily Courier.

HENRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1879-1918.THE COURIER COMPANY,
Publishers.K. M. SNYDER,
President.JAMES J. DRISCOLL,
Vice President and Treasurer.JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor.WALTER S. STIMMEL,
City Editor.MISS LYNN E. KINCELL,
Society Editor.

MEMBERS OF:

Associated Press,
Audit Bureau of Circulation,
Pennsylvania Associated Editors.Two cents per copy, 50c per month;
\$5 per year by mail, paid in advance.Entered as second class matter at
the postoffice, Connelville, Pa.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, AUG. 31, 1918.

Member of The Associated Press.

The Associated Press is
entirely entitled to the use for
publication of all the news
dispatches credited to it or not
otherwise credited in this paper
and also the local news pub-
lished herein.

THE COURIER SERVICE FLAG.

Employees and Former Employees:
WILLIAM P. SHEPHERD, Esq.,
Hospital and U. S. Marine Ex-
peditionary Forces, France.
RALPH F. SHULTZ,
Company H, 10th Infantry,
U. S. A., American Expedition-
ary Forces, France.
LLOYD G. MCGRIM,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S.
Armed Forces, France.
CORRINE J. POOLE,
Supply Sergeant, 5th Company,
2nd Battalion, Depot Brigade,
Camp Lee, Va.
MICHAEL GREENALD,
Harold Ruckley,
Battery B, 10th Field Artillery,
2nd Division, American Ex-
peditionary Forces, France.
LLOYD B. COX,
Company F, 5th Engineers, U. S. A.,
Camp Lee, Va.
JULIUS GROUSE,
Company E, 15th Engineers,
(Railway), American Expedition-
ary Forces, France.
JAMES J. McFARLANE,
Company B, 6th Engineers,
(Railway), American Expedition-
ary Forces, France.
RUSSELL L. ENHART,
U. S. S. President Grant,
U. S. Navy.
CARL STEINLE,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.
JOSEPH A. BACH,
20th P. O. Company, American
Expeditionary Forces, France.
LOUIS J. COLE,
Printer, U. S. Naval Reserve.
DANIEL McCASLIN,
Camp Lee, Va.

Sons of Courier Men:
FRED W. GANS,
332nd Company, U. S. Marine
Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

GRAVE VICTORY MORE THAN
DIVERSION

The automobile owners who object to
the exception of speedway racing from
the gasoline conservation regulation are not,
as a speedway apologist avers, "here
because Sunday joyriding is cut off."

They are simply giving expression to
the American sense of what constitutes
fair play and a square deal. Let fair play
and a square deal for automobile owners
than for the boys "Over There," in whose
interests all measures of conservation have
been adopted. The purpose of the Sunday
curtailment of gasoline is to augment the
supply available for the use of gas-driven
types of vehicles, vessels and machines of
whatever kind that are being used on the
battle front, in the air or in the transpor-
tation of wounded soldiers, supplies and
ammunition. Our Army is growing at a
prodigious rate every day and the demand
for gasoline is increasing at even a greater
ratio. Production of the fuel is not gain-
ing in the same proportion. It becomes nec-
essary, therefore, to limit consumption in
order that there may be no other possi-
bility of the supply falling below actual
needs than there is possibility that our
Army will lack for men, munitions and
supplies.

"That the Fuel Administration authori-
ties have seen fit to request the discontinu-
ance of pleasure vehicles on Sunday is in
itself a proper step in a scheme to reduce
the domestic consumption of gasoline. The
only objection to it is the well-founded
one that no restriction whatever is placed
upon the use of gasoline in automobile
racing contests. Automobile owners are
entirely willing, as they have proven by
their acceptance of every regulatory pro-
vision, to forego the use of their machines
on Sunday as a patriotic duty, but they
have very reasonable and just cause for
complaint that, speedways, which con-
tribute in no way whatever to winning the
war, but are operated solely as private
enterprises for profit to the promoters,
are permitted to encourage the worse than
useless waste of what has become a prime
war necessity."

In England private cars are forbidden
to use gasoline on every day in the week.
No pleasure riding is seen, much less speed-
way races, and no driving of passenger
cars except those in the government ser-
vice. England long ago realized the neces-
sary for saving every gallon of gasoline
for use at the front and adopted regu-
lations prohibiting its consumption for any
other than war purposes. True, we are
older larger sources of supply than Eng-
land, but the mere fact that it has become
necessary to request an initial step in the
conservation of this essential fuel in this
country, suggests the possibility that more
stringent measures respecting its use may
have to be adopted, as in England.

The Britishers have accepted the situa-
tion patiently, just as we have ac-
cepted other deprivations—because it will
help win the war. They as well as Ameri-
cans may crave "a certain amount of
diversion" but, unlike our speedway pro-
moters, they are unwilling to take it
because they still more ardently crave
certain victory for the Allied cause.

America to Insist on a
Trial of the German Criminals

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We have set out to surround, over-
power and bring to justice a band of
criminals.

The American conscience is just
awakening to this fact; and when a
prostrate Prussianism, its weapons of
murder kicked from its blood-stained
fingers, looks at its captors and its
judges, and tries to assess which of
the grim "vigilantes" it was most
foolish to arouse, it will—if the Ger-
man mind has not lost its cunning—
name the American conscience. There
will be no compromise with the con-
science of this country. We are not
sending our lads into the scorching
flames of hell and turning this whole
peaceful and industrial nation into a
vast fighting machine, simply to run
some new highway lines in Europe,
to affect the fortunes of dubious dy-
nasties, or to set another chattering,
conscienceless Congress of Vienna at
work. We are fighting to foil the
greatest criminal conspiracy against
human happiness that history re-
cords; and when a public "posse"
rounds up criminal conspirators, it
punishes them!

Members of Congress have learned,
while "back home," that the people
do not want merely to win a war and
gain a victory. They insist that this
whole war, forced upon the Allies and
especially upon America, is a colossal
crime for which certain definite crim-
inals are responsible, and they de-
mand that these criminals be cap-
tured, brought to trial and made to
pay. Moreover, in the waging of this
long-plotted and criminal war, the
Germans have been guilty of a series
of heinous, inhuman, almost incred-
ible crimes against localities, popula-
tions, national agreements, civilians,
nurses, children, prisoners, wounded
and women which defies recounting
and nauseates the imagination.

These crimes were committed by in-
dividual criminals. They were not
impersonal atrocities to be devoted to
an abstraction like "the German
army" or "the German government,"
without a body to be hanged or a soul
to be damned. They were the work
of certain definitely known, named
and often available devils in field
gray, who themselves maimed babies,
murdered civilians, abused prisoners,
disordered women or ordered or per-
mitted these atrocities; and violated
all the conventions of war and the de-
monies of humanity; and it is idle to
pretend that the American conscience
will rest satisfied while these brutal
and often bestial malefactors go un-
whipped of justice.

Germany, in her hour of disappoint-
ment and defeat, talks of a negotiated
peace. This proves that she does not
understand the A B C of America's at-
titude. Will she send the Kaiser
through our lines to be tried by a
drumhead court-martial? Will she
send the murderers of Nurse Cavell
to Old Bailey? Will she send the
naval high command who plotted the
torpedoing of the Lusitania to New
York for punishment? We are not
calling for a lynching, but a criminal
trial.

No longer ago than Sunday, a Pres-
byterian clergyman—the Rev. Dr.
Mark A. Matthews, of Seattle—preach-
ing in the First Presbyterian church
in New York, declared against ap-
plause that "Germany shall not air at
the peace table"—she may only watch
the proceedings "from her seat in the
cage of culprits." "The peace table,"
he said again, "shall be preceded by
and shoot all, the exiled German
butchers and hospital bombers and
assassins-at-large."

The next day's papers carried a let-
ter from Editor Edmunds of the Manu-
facturers Record, demanding definite
punishment of Germany for highway
man-like conduct—for "the most di-
abolical, hell-devised scheme ever
inaugurated in human history." He said
that it was intolerable to think that
the criminals should receive no pun-
ishment except the compulsory re-
turn of their loot, and proposed that
the Allies insist that Germany repu-
tate all her home war loans in order
to be able to pay a smashing sum to
the nations which have had to "po-
lice" her into good behavior. In other
words, she must pay the costs of her
trial.

These utterances are symptomatic
and tend to show the direction of pub-
lic opinion. War is a recession to bar-
barism which the citizens of this Re-
public never thought to suffer. They
abhor, loathe and righteously con-
demn war and all its works. They
would no more think to start a war

for any purpose under heaven—except
the righting of some intolerable
wrong—than they would fill the
streets of their "home cities" with vi-
olence and murder. But war has been
literally thrust upon their faces. And
they are coming now to the settled,
hardened, unrelenting decision that
they will accept no termination of
this war which does not punish the
scoundrels who degraded it into a hide-
ous carnival of horror, and render
war unpopular as a method of im-
perial aggrandizement that no ambi-
tious gang of gold-brained gunmen
will think of trying it again while the
memory of America's righteous wrath
endures.

From this it follows that we cannot
cease from fighting until the criminals
are securely in the dock. We do not
ask surrender of German territory;
we ask surrender of German crim-
inals. We do not ask indemnity—we
ask "costs." We do not ask the dis-
memberment of Germany—we ask
that her bravos be disarmed at the
courtroom door.

TWO FLIERS KILLED

Cadet Babcock, Son of American
General in France, Meets Death.

By Associated Press.
WICHITA, Pa., Aug. 31.—
Lieutenant S. R. McGiffin of Penn-
sylvania, and Cadet Ellis Bernard Bab-
cock of Washington, D. C., were killed
at Chil Field this morning when their
plane fell 2,000 feet, at the top of
a loop.

Cadet Babcock is a son of Brig-
adier General Babcock, now in France,
and was taking his first lesson in
flying. He was 21 years old.

Classified Advertisements
Bring results. Cost only 1c a word.

Classified
Advertisements

Wanted.
WANTED—YOUR BARBERING
BUSINESS. RENDLER. 1c

WANTED—WAITRESS AT B. & O.
RESTAURANT. 1c

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AT
BALTIMORE HOUSE. 1c

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT ST.
JAMES HOTEL. 1c

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AT
TRANS-ALLEGHENY HOTEL. 1c

WANTED—WOMAN FOR SECOND
COOK. Apply to SMITH HOUSE. 1c

WANTED—SHIPPER; GOOD SAL-
ARY. Apply in person at TRI-STATE
CANDY CO. 1c

WANTED—THIRD THICK LOOK-
steady work. Good wages. CUPPS
RESTAURANT. 1c

WANTED—BOY NOT UNDER 15
years for factory. TRI-STATE
CANDY CO. 1c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PIANO
PLAYER at McFARLANE'S FIVE and TEN
CENT STORE. 1c

WANTED—LABORERS. Apply at
H. C. Beck Co. Co., Eveson Shop,
Eveson, Pa. 1c

WANTED—SAWYER CAPABLE OF
handling saws and tools, three years' job
experience. LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
Bertha, Pa. 1c

WANTED—LABORERS AND
rough carpenters for construction
work. The Foundation Company, West
Penn Power Company. 1c

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. No laundry work. Wages
\$2.00. MRS. THOS. DOORLICK, Le-
mont, Pa. Bell phone 5557 R-2. 1c

WANTED—DRILL RUNNERS,
shaft bosses and muckers for work on
the Cassin Aqueduct. Apply at of-
fice, Second Floor Title Trust Build-
ing. S. J. HARRY CO. 1c

WANTED—BOARDING AND LOG-
ging by mechanics and laborers employ-
ed by CAPTAN GLASS CO., South
Connellsville. Advice location and
rates. Phone or write. 1c

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS
over 15 years of age at CONNELLS-
VILLE SILK MILL. 1c

WANTED—TWO DRIVERS FOR
lumber camp. BUCKEYE LUMBER
& SUPPLY CO., Bertha, Pa. 1c

WANTED—SEVERAL CARP-
enters for carpenter apprentices, inside work.
Good steady position. Apply Master
Mechanic, West Penn Railway Co.,
Connellsville. 1c

WANTED—ONE MALE STENO-
grapher, also one male clerk, com-
petent to take charge of transporting
men. Apply in person to Employment
Office, B. & O. R. E. Co., 139 West
Peach Street, Connelville. 1c

WANTED—LARGE MANUFACTUR-
er wants representatives to sell shirts,
underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists,
skirts, direct to homes. Write for free
samples. MADISON MILLS, 505 Broad-
way, New York City. 1c

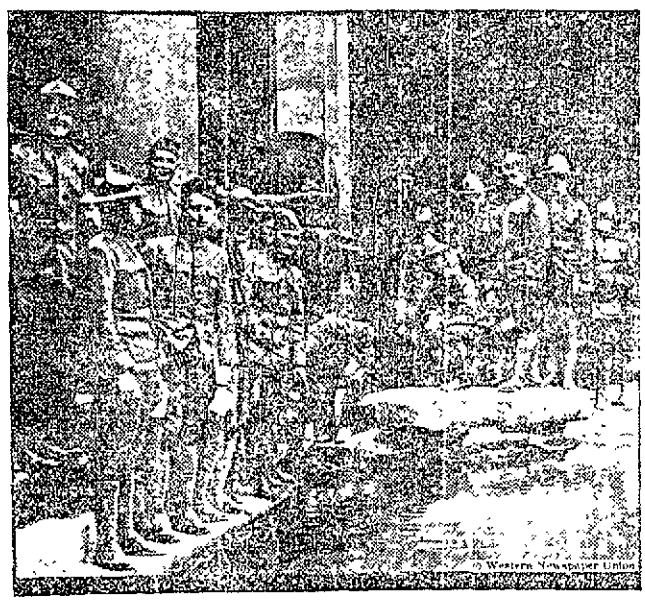
WANTED—CARPENTERS FOR
form work, 75 cents an hour. Call 117
West Fayette Street, Sunday evening and
afternoons. Week days on Capitan Glass
Co., job at South Connelville, Pa. 1c

WANTED—LABORERS, 40c PER
hour, time and half for overtime. Apply
between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., B. & O.
Round House, new extension, Connel-
ville. After 5 P. M. apply to S. O. STREETT
superintendent, Baltimore House, Con-
nelville. 1c

WANTED—GOVERNMENT CIVIL
Service examinations, Pennsylvania, in
September. Government clerk, rail-
way mail, teacher, immigrant inspec-
tor, typewriter, research clerk. Sal-
ary \$1,200 to \$2,000. Experience un-
necessary. Men, women desiring gov-
ernment positions write for free par-
ticulars. J. C. LEONARD, (former
Civil Service Examiner) 828 Xenia
Building, Washington. 1c

Deception Notice.
WHEREAS, MY WIFE RUTH
Tessie, having left my bed
board without just provocation,
I hereby give notice that
I will not be responsible for any debts
of her contracting. WILLIAM TISSUE,
South Connelville, Pa. 1c

YANKEES VISITING IN BATH, ENGLAND



Wherever American troops set foot on English soil today nothing but
kind words and all the comforts of home greet them. Patriotic-minded Eng-
lish men and women arrange excursions and celebrations for them; in fact,
everything possible is done to make them feel as if they were back home.
This picture shows some Yankees inspecting the old Roman baths at Bath,
England, near which city they are stationed.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—MODERN SEVEN
room house. Inquire S. CUSTEL, 405
Snyder street. 1c

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM
for light housekeeping. Inquire 117
West Fayette street. 1c

FOR RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED
rooms, bath and kitchen. Call Tri-
State phone 232. 1c

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS
for light housekeeping. S. CUSTEL,
105 Snyder street. 1c

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE DESIR-
able furnished rooms for light housekeep-
ing. 410 North Pittsburgh Street. 1c

For Sale.

FOR SALE—HEAVY DRAFT
horse. Call J. H. ECKERT, East End. 1c

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AT A
bargain. Inquire F. C. WILKINS, Wood-
vale Street, Dunbar, Pa. 1c

FOR SALE—A LEASE, COAL
mine located at South Connelville.
Inquire R. S. PIERCE. 1c

FOR SALE—MULE TEAM, WAGON
and harness. Bell phone 550. Write
Box 117, Connelville. 1c

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND
four wagons. Call 17 Hickory street.
See table. 1c

FOR SALE—SEVEN PASSENGER
Packard, 1919, in good condition.
Call 15 Bell, or 135 Tri-State. 1c

FOR SALE—4-10 SEVEN PASSENG-
er Packard, 1919, in good condition.
Will demonstrate. Bell phone E. E.
SIMMS, South End. 1c

FOR SALE—STILL GAS STOVE
just as good as new. Cheap to quick
buyer. Call at 292 West Fayette
street. 1c

FOR SALE—SOME FINE QUARTER
acre lots at Poplar Grove. Some as
low as \$200. City water, church and
school. Inquire of C. L. McFARLANE,
Box 114, Connelville, Pa. 1c

FOR SALE—ONE OVERLAND
auto in good running order. Just painted,
overhauled. One 1916 Parry Davidson
Motor Cycle, in good condition. Will sell cheap
to quick buyer. Call 117 Bell. 1c

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT, 40x100,
on Fayette street, three lots from
Crawford. This is a very fine lot
large enough for a house or for a
S. Liberty bonds. EDWARD HARR,
523 Vine street. 1c

FOR SALE—ONE ACRES, SIX ROOM
house, heater, bath, hard of other
and a little out one family or two. Few
hundred feet from North Connelville
The only 6-acre house for the
family address is "HOLLIS," care The
Courier. 1c

Lost.

LOST—SMALL SUIT CASE AT
R. & O. Depot. Finder, please return to
Queen City Restaurant. 1c

Found.

FOUND—SUM OF MONEY ON
streets of Connelville. Owner may
have same by proving property and
paying for ad. Call Courier. 1c

Moving and General Hauling.

GLOFFERTY'S BELL 812, TRI-
State 573. 1c

Notice to Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR STRING-
wood C. K. BLOOM, Secretary, MU
Hill, Pa. 1c

Help Win the War

Call, Telephone or Write
Employment Office,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.,
130 W. Peach Street,
Connellsville, Pa.

Four Big Days

Four Wonderful Nights

At the

Greatest Fair in Pennsylvania

Dawson, Pa.

Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13

H. T. Cochran, Pres. Harry Cochran, Sec'y.

EARLY
AUTUMN
ARRIVALS

The material for women's, misses' and chil-
dren's recent, early autumn styles, are coming
in, in fact our stores already have a fairly good
supply. It is rather hard to get interested in
autumn wearing apparel this sort of weather, yet
mothers know the necessity of it. School open-
ing days are approaching, the children must be
prepared for that event, that's why it is neces-
sary to plan and buy so early. Your attention is
specially called to the nice lines of early autumn
dress goods for misses and children, to the com-
plete line of ribbons, hosiery, footwear, head-
wear, and please notice the prices. You will be
impressed with the reasonableness of them. All
classes of goods now have a tendency to advance
in price, domestic dry goods are included. They
are at the present time higher than many people
have ever known them to be, yet there is a like-
lihood of them going even higher, and it will be
prudent to make your early autumn purchases at
once. There are many other school necessities
for boys and girls, and there are many lines of
domestic dry goods for the entire family now on
sale at our stores. It is to your interest to in-
spect—investigate—buy!

Union Supply Co.

83 Large Department Stores.

Located in Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny

Counties.

WEAR

Hooper & Long's

SHOES

War
Work

For all men leaving non-
essential industries.
Briemen
Firemen
Machinists
Car Repairmen
Carpenters
Painters
Air Brake Repairmen
Freight Handlers
Laborers
Are needed in work that
will

Help Win the
War

Call, Telephone or Write
Employment Office,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.,
130 W. Peach Street,
Connellsville, Pa.

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

The delights of your vacation begin the moment you board a
D. & C. Coast Line Steamer for beautiful Mackinac Island—
a half of the delights are in the Lake voyage.
Railroad tickets are honored on all D. & C. Line steamers with-
out extra charge.
The D. & C. Line insures the best in appointments, cuisine,
and outstanding service. Safety and health provisions are all
that could be desired.
All steamers are equipped with latest wireless service. All
water is sterilized by ultra violet ray process.
Two special day vessels—City of Mackinac II
and City of Alpena II—operate four times a
week to Mackinac Island. From Toledo
Mondays and Saturdays 8:30 A. M. Tuesdays
and Thursdays 6:00 P. M. From Detroit
Mondays and Saturdays 5:00 P. M. Wednes-
days and Fridays 8:30 A. M.
Send 3-cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and
Great Lakes map. Address: L. G. LEWIS,
C. F. A., 9 Third Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

TO MACKINAC ISLAND	
From Buffalo	\$11.00
Round trip 15.00	
From Cleveland	\$ 9.00
Round trip 14.00	
From Toledo	\$ 7.25
Round trip 13.00	
From Detroit	\$ 6.50
Round trip 12.00	

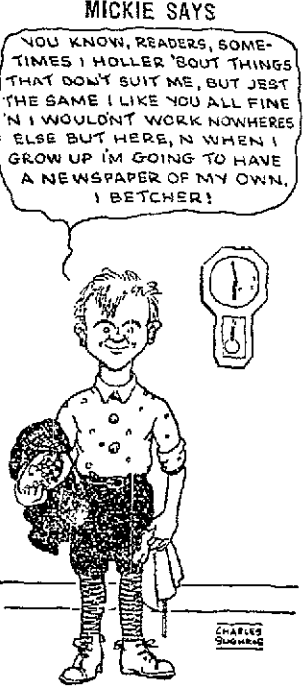
TO INVESTORS Large or Small

I offer for sale 360 shares of Capital Stock in
the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsyl-
vania, one of Connelville's prominent banks.
I will sell this stock either in whole or any
part at \$60 per share. Terms if desired.

Harry Wardman

1430 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**THE JOB DEPARTMENT OF
THE COURIER DOES ALL KINDS
OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING.**



Patronize Those Who Advertise in This Paper.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By
ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CHAPTER VII.

The Japanese.

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war the expectation was that Japan's power would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her I don't know. I do know, however, that prospect of a Japanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worried us.

The day England declared war against Germany, August 5, 1914, the Prince von Pless called to see me professionally.

"There will be two wars fought," he said, "one, by which we shall gain control of the continent of Europe forever, and then a war with the yellow races, in which we shall probably have your country to assist us."

That this opinion was more or less general in Germany may account for the fact that from the time war was declared until August 23, 1914, when Japan declared war against Germany, the Japanese residents in Berlin were made the subject of the most sickening attentions. It was reported that Japan was going to attack Russia, and the Germans could not do enough to show their newly born admiration for the yellow race which they had hitherto so deeply despised. The Japs were carried through the streets on the shoulders of the populace and kissed and cheered wherever they appeared in public.

And then Japan declared war against Germany! Instantly there was a wild demonstration in the streets of Berlin, which would have resulted most disastrously for the Japs who had so recently been hailed as friends but for the astonishing fact that every single Jap had succeeded in getting away from Berlin before the news of Japan's entry into the war became generally known.

In the absence of Japanese upon which to vent their spleen, the Germans did everything they could to make life miserable for those who resembled Japs. The few Chinese who were there were terribly treated either because they were taken for Japs or because they were of the same race. The Siamese minister, Prince Trimol, who was one of my patients, told me that when his wife and children went out on the streets the crowds followed them and jeered, referring to the Japanese as monkeys and using other opprobrious epithets. They even went so far as to spit in Princess Trimol's face, and the minister finally decided to send her and the children to Switzerland, although he himself remained at his post.

I saw the Kaiser shortly after the Japanese declaration of war, and he was very bitter against the United States because of that development.

"What is your president thinking of to allow a yellow race to attack a white race! Now the Japanese are attacking Kiau-Chau, and America could have prevented it. All that America had to do was to raise a finger and Japan would have known enough to keep her place!"

He spoke in this strain on several subsequent occasions.

When Kiau-Chau fell he again criticized the United States for not having stopped Japan.

"How can your president allow Japan to increase in power at the expense of a white race?" he asked, indignantly. "Now China is lost to the world forever. America is the one power that could have prevented it, but now Japan has got her fingers on China and she is lost to us forever!"

After we were in the war, the Kaiser expressed to me his opinion that our object in taking this step was fourfold:

"First," he said, "Wilson wants to save the money you have loaned to the allies. Second, he wants to have a seat at the peace table. Third, he wants to give your army and navy a little practical experience—unfortunately, at our expense. And fourth, and principally, he wants to prepare for the war with Japan which he knows is inevitable. The Japanese are the ones which your country must look upon as its real enemies."

A German officer of high standing told me just before I left Berlin that America had made the great mistake of sending ammunition, guns and supplies to Russia, via Japan, because Japan had just retained the fleet made American articles and had dumped on Russia a lot of good-for-nothing material of her own in their place. "My advice to America," he declared, "is to cut the throat of every Japanese in America and get rid of the internal danger." He did not suggest cutting the throats of all the undesirable Germans who were in America and who had already demonstrated that they were far more dangerous than the Japanese had ever been.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory. About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Liegnitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, Amer-

ica and other countries were there with the Kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the Kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—"the day"—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the Kaiser but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's man power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would all be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgaben," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although, of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woolen wearing apparel that they cast many of the knitted articles as garbage and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, but an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-of-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Look at those officers sitting there drinking. Why are they not at the front fighting?" One of the officers got up and, approaching the ladies, said: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest."

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies replete with the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan day, September 2, in Paris. What actually happened is, of course, too well known here to require detail, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resistance the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the Kaiser at the great army headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the Kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed over night. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil War put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war lasted," the Kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel what the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the Kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with fear upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The Kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the Kaiser's forces, including the Kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the Kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of conclusiveness which emphasized the optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the Kaiser's horizon.

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive. "With Roumania in our pockets and Servia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and foil our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potash mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potash until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the Kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civil population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the Kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airplanes were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the Kaiser was on November 20, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 100,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the Kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time, and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,000 mutilated the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America."

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigue of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the Kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the Kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the Kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion. I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. When is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 800,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of the war!" Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peace table, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the Kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the Kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

TO BE CONTINUED.

If You Want Something
Advertise for it in our classified column. One cent a word.

THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND SONGS

The Greatest Song Book
in the World

The Daily Courier

has arranged to distribute this great collection of old and new songs to its readers at less than one tenth of a cent apiece.

The colossal task, never before attempted, of placing under one cover more than a thousand of the world's most popular standard songs, old and new, has been accomplished.

In this great collection every music lover will find hundreds of songs, all set to music, that make a personal appeal.

It is a book that will become a veritable treasure of the library.

It is a book necessary to the patriotic, religious and musical education of your children.

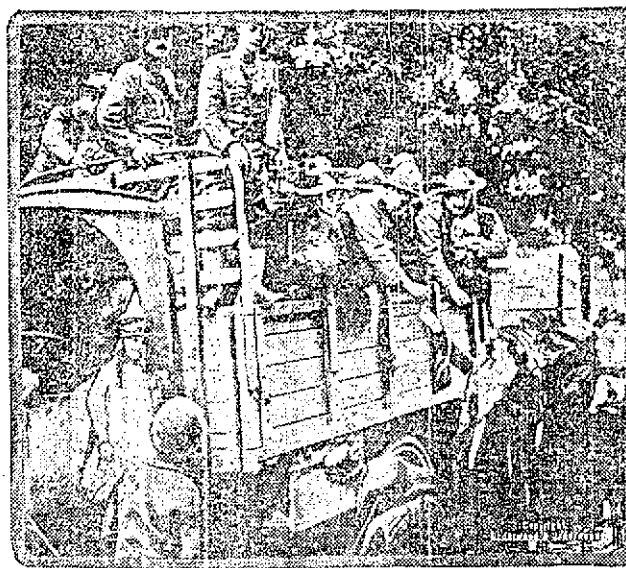
1000 standard songs for less than one-tenth of a cent apiece.

More Than 1000
Standard Songs
For Less Than
One-Tenth of a
Cent Apiece.

Clip and Present 3 Coupons of Different
Date From This Paper and **98c**
MAIL ORDERS FILLED When Postage Added; See Coupon for Rate.
TODAY'S COUPON ON PAGE 3

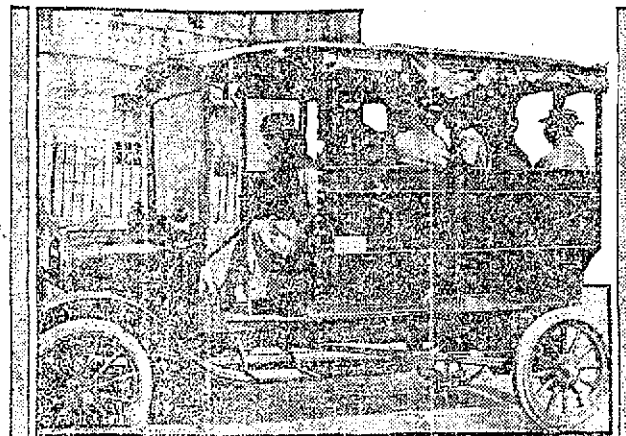
A Complete Musical Library Beautifully Bound In One Volume.

FRENCH WOMEN GIVE YANKEES FLOWERS



These American boys are off for the front in a motor to take their place in driving the Hun back. The French women are giving flowers to the fighters as token of their appreciation for the help that they are rendering France.

WOMEN CHAUFFEURS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

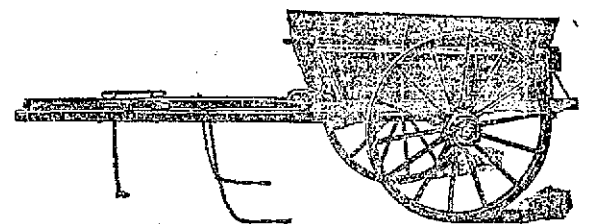


Four of the passenger automobiles of the depot quartermaster's office, war department, are being driven by women, and their chiefs are satisfied with their work. "I love the work," says Mrs. Laura Torbet, who is shown taking a bus from one department to another.

G. L. ARMSTRONG, Pres. A. E. WAGONER, Sec-Treas.
McCLAIN CROSSLAND, Shop Mgr.

The Crossland Wagon Works Co.

South Ninth Street, West Side, Connelville, Pa.



Wagons, Carts, Coke Barrows.

All Kinds of Repair Work Done on Short Notice.

Long Distance Moving By Large Motor Trucks

Expert Movers. All furniture guaranteed against damage.

OPPMAN'S TRANSFER

Bell 91-J and 91-M, Tri State 17. North Arch Street. Opposite Post Office.

HOW CONVENIENT IT IS FOR WOMEN

to pay their household expenses by check. It is the safe way to pay—it is the economical way.

Checking Accounts of women are cordially invited. Every courtesy, convenience and facility of sound banking is afforded.



TRY OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

COKE SHORTAGE IS MAINLY AT THE BY-PRODUCT OVEN PLANTS

Due to Insufficient Supply of Cars For Hauling By-Product Coal.

DEMAND FOR MORE STEEL

By War Industries Board Leads to Efforts to Increase Furnace Efficiency in Preference to Building More Stacks; More Ovens in at Clairton.

Special to The Weekly Courier. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Coke is again to the front in the government's efforts to secure a maximum tonnage of steel for winning the war. While there is an effort to watch all points, attention lately has been focused particularly upon the fact that some blast furnaces have been insufficiently supplied with coke, these furnaces being in nearly every instance stacks that were depending upon by-product ovens, and the by-product ovens in turn were hampered by insufficient supplies of coal. A considerable loss in pig iron production, and consequently in steel production, has been reported to Washington on account of this coke shortage. The greatest loss has been in the Chicago district. The Fuel Administration seems to take the stand that the shortage in by-product coal is due chiefly to insufficient car supply and the matter is being threshed out between it and the Railroad Administration.

There is relatively little complaint by furnaces that are tributary to the Connellsville coke region, though occasionally complaint is made that quality is not up to the standard of 1916 and earlier years, before car shortage started to make oven operations so irregular. Recently the War Industries Board, which is constantly demanding more and more steel, was understood to be considering the matter of new construction of blast furnaces and open-hearth steel furnaces, but at the present time the whole attention is being centered upon getting maximum output from the physical facilities now available, it being naturally held that as long as the existing capacity cannot be operated to its fullest extent it would be quite out of line to think of employing labor for adding to the facilities.

Furnace coke continues to fail to furnish any open market. Surplus coke there may be at times, but it is always controlled by an allocation and does not get as far as being offered in the open market. Foundry coke continues to be offered in a limited fashion, but probably in excess of the actual current requirements of foundries not provided with contracts and the foundries have occasional opportunities to add to stocks. The market remains unstable at the moment. Furnace coke selected \$6.00 Foundry coke selected \$5.50 6-inch over 3-inch \$5.75 Coke screenings from old dumps continue active and while the supply is increasing the demand, at least for the best grades, is increasing also. For the best quality some sellers are now obtaining \$6.75, against a price of \$6.50 that ruled for some time. This is for carefully prepared material, over 3-inch. These who have been longest in this screening business find it more profitable, under the Fuel Administration's regulations, to prepare the material in the best manner, selling it above 3-inch, so as to obtain the maximum price, since such coke is subject to the \$7.30 limit. The tailings are worth much less, and are not suitable for domestic fuel.

The situation as to supplies of Pittsburgh district coal has become still more tense, owing to the heavy demands of the lake trade and the by-product ovens. Lake shipments are below what they should be to complete the movement by the middle of October as is desired. Shipments to the lake trade are confined practically altogether to the preference list, and no stocking is permitted even by those having the highest degree of preference.

The Carnegie Steel company is now operating about 350 ovens at its new by-product plant at Clairton, where the first coke was made just two months ago. Thus far, however, the tonnage output is far below the regular capacity of that number of ovens, but whether this is due to shortage of coal or the usual difficulties attendant upon the starting of new ovens is not stated. The output at present is a trifle over 10,000 tons a week. Additional ovens are to be put on from time to time and it is

fully expected that the whole 640 ovens, representing the first installation, will be completed well before the end of the year. The 640 ovens represent five batteries, and six additional batteries are more or less on the way, to be completed probably some time next year.

The pig iron market continues very narrow. While furnaces were not fully sold for this half year they owe much overdue tonnage and are also being given allocations in large volume so that their output is fully taken up and no shipments at all are made on some contracts. So far as known there is no pig iron being shipped except to consumers having priorities or a place on the preference list. The market remains quotable at the set limits as follows: Bessemer \$35.20 Basic \$32.00 No. 2 foundry \$33.00 Malleable \$33.50 Gray iron \$32.00 These prices are f. o. b. furnaces. Freight from the Valleys to Pittsburgh being \$1.40 and from half a dozen detached furnaces somewhat less.

WAR'S REQUIREMENTS FOR STEEL MAY REACH 25,000,000 NET TONS

The Policy of General Foch Being to Throw Greatest Weight Possible Into the Conflict Quickly.

Special to The Weekly Courier. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows: Estimates of steel requirement for the half year have been further swelled, and as high as 25,000,000 net tons of finished rolled steel is now spoken of, this comparing with an original estimate about two months ago of 20,000,000 tons. Recent additions to the requirements that ought to be met by January 1 are chiefly of steel required in offensive movements, this being naturally attributed to the continued success of General Foch's offensive operations. There may possibly be some significance in the fact that the recent tentative estimate of 20,000,000 tons for the first half of 1919 has not been modified.

The policy is evidently to throw the greatest weight of steel possible into the conflict at the earliest time, less attention being paid to future requirements in case the war should run into a period of several years. There is little discussion now of the matter of increasing production by new construction, while much more pressure is sought to be exerted to secure maximum production from existing facilities. There have been some losses of pig iron output, and steel production in turn, through coke shortage, especially in the Chicago district, and the Fuel Administration is making still greater efforts to provide a full coal supply. As coal for production is very heavy there will probably be further rationing of coal for the less important uses. The authorities are not in entire accord as to whether or not car supply is the chief limiting factor in coal production.

Steel is being distributed to jobbers in a limited way. Much material has been scheduled on mill hooks that cannot be shipped this month. As jobbers' shipments are not strictly controlled their replacements may not prove altogether as heavy as was expected.

"OVER THE TOP"

That's Where Many People Are Going Right Here at Home. Hundreds of people in Connellsville are going "over the top"—in the matter of saving money. They are saving more than they ever saved before and their savings are helping Uncle Sam to win the war. Saving accounts may be started at the old reliable First National with \$1. Liberal interest.—Adv.

Send the Daily Courier to your boy in the army. Call at the Courier office and leave his address. Rate 50c per month.—Adv.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for this famous Diamond Brand. It is the best and most reliable. Take no other. Buy of Druggist, or by mail. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

FINAL REDUCTIONS WOMEN'S APPAREL



Coats, Suits and Dresses—the very cream of a stock which has won generous praise from scores of Connellsville's best dressed women. Price seem ridiculously low, but our fixed policy of never carrying any merchandise from one season to the next is directly responsible. It is your good fortune, and the opportunity should be grasped immediately. Many styles are quite conservative, differing little from those for Fall, while the quality is of that good, old-time standard so difficult to obtain today.

One Lot Suits, \$25 to \$39.75 Values, \$14.95
One Lot Suits, \$45 to \$75.00 Values, \$9.75

Both silk and wool Suits in all the more notable colors and styles of the present season. Think of saving over \$50.00 on a Suit! Doesn't seem possible—but it is. If ever quick—not prompt—but QUICK—action was advisable, this certainly is the time. There will be all sizes here for those who come first.

One Lot Dresses, Values to \$25, Choice \$6.95

Savings that amount in some instances to almost \$20.00. Variety too, for in the lot are beautiful late season styles in voile, net, taffeta, crepe de chine, serge and combinations. Several dozens in the lot—with all sizes present—and every dress an extraordinary bargain.

One Lot School Dresses REDUCED ONE FOURTH

Very neat little models in gingham and other serviceable materials. Solid colors, checks and plaids. Our prices for the finished garments less than materials alone of an equal quality would cost today—and no bother to mothers of cutting and making. All sizes 2 to 14 years. Were \$1.25 to \$6.50. Now 91c to \$1.88.

One Lot School Coats REDUCED ONE HALF

Summer Coats to be sure, but most of them are sufficiently heavy for first Fall wear and of a quality at least equal to any you can buy. There are many colors, and a wide range of styles, but none of them overdone or too elaborate for school wear. Lucky the mother who reads this advertisement and secures one of these Coats at such a saving. Were \$2.50 to \$10.00. Now \$1.25 to \$5.00.



Gold Go id Stamps Represent an Extra 4% Merchandise Saving on Every Purchase.

WRIGHT-METZLER CO

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

—TODAY—

WAS SHE JUSTIFIED?

Her husband neglected her—dishonored their union. But she suffered in silence until he took her child. Then she blazed to fury and struck for the sake of her boy.

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS R. A. WALSH'S DRAMA

"WOMAN AND THE LAW"

THE GREATEST WOMAN PICTURE EVER STAGED.

ALSO A GOOD COMEDY.

J. N. Trump WHITE LINE TRANSFER

MOVING TRUCK and WAGON. MOVING and HOISTING PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

Office 103 E. Grape Alley, Opposite P. R. R. Depot, North Phoenix

WEAR Horner's Clothing

Patronize Those Who Advertise

PUT YOUR ESTATE IN RELIABLE HANDS

Do not fail to give your heirs the advantages of safety, experience and efficiency in the handling of your estate.

When writing your will, appoint the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania as your Executor—then you are sure your estate is in reliable hands and will be settled according to your instructions.

October 7 to 12 SLOVAK BAZAAR At the City Hall Uniontown, Pa.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY
A CALL FOR THE COLLECTION OF DONATIONS FOR THE SLOVAK BAZAAR.

There never was an era as important for the Slovak and Slav nation as the present, when our Czecho-Slovak Army, alongside of the Allies, is gloriously gaining victories and breaking the road toward liberty and democracy of all humanity.

Never before has the world known of us what it now came to know. To support this victorious Army, which is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the United States of America for emancipation from the German-Magyar talons, large material sacrifices are necessary.

Therefore it is now the duty of every society and every individual. To sacrifice liberally, remembering that he is sacrificing for himself, for his children and his race.

Every penny received will be acknowledged publicly, and will be used for the support of our Army, for the relief of the widows and orphans of our fallen soldiers.

At the meeting of the District Assembly of the Slovak League, held on the 30th of June, 1918, more than \$1,000.00 was collected inside of half an hour. Societies and individuals contributed in amounts of \$100.00 and \$200.00. Let us follow their example so that we may not be put to shame.

Accounting and delivery of moneys will take place at the meeting of the District Assembly which will be regularly announced through the newspapers.

EDWARD KOVAC, President.

MICHAEL MAHAY, Secretary.

If you meet one of our collectors, contribute liberally. Fayette County District Assembly Slovak League, Edward Kovac, President, 70 W. Main street, Uniontown, Pa.

When You Want GOOD Printing Done Ask for This Label on It.



It Stands for Good Workmanship, Fair Wages and 8-Hour Day

PATRONIZE THOSE WHO ADVERTISE

-CAP' STUBBS

HE "CRABBED" "CAPS" ACT!

By EDWINA

